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A

HAND-BOOK

OF

LATIN SYNONYMES.

APR 11 1977

BASED ON

MEISSNER'S *"KURZGEFASSTE LATEINISCHE SYNONYMIK."*

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS work was begun with the design of merely translating Meissner's "*Kurzgefasste Lateinische Synonymik*" for serial publication in the journal "*Latine*"; but it was found that, with the revision and additions necessary, more space was required than could well be devoted to it in that journal. A hand-book was therefore decided upon which might serve not as an exhaustive discussion of synonymes, but rather as a terse compendium whose sections should be germs to be more fully developed by the student. If the teacher but inspire the pupil with the spirit of exploration, placing finger-posts at doubtful places only, he has done far more to educate that pupil than if he place before him prolix definitions exhausting every shade of meaning, and so deprive the student of that zest and satisfaction which come from personal discovery. To encourage such explorations, wide margins have been left to be utilized in recording additions.

Were the limitations in space not so imperative, it would be most desirable to place before each section a group of Cicero's sentences, to induce the student first to make the distinctions for himself, after the manner so admirably illustrated in Mr. Tetlow's "*Latin Lessons.*" It is, however, easy—thanks to that monument of patient scholarship, Merguet's "*Spezial-lexikon*," — for the teacher to indicate copious examples.

Grateful acknowledgement of valuable assistance is here due to Miss Caroline P. Townsend and Mr. Samuel M. Otto, and especially to Mr. John Tetlow, who has kindly examined the proof-sheets and given very helpful suggestions.

EDGAR S. SHUMWAY.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, September, 1884.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The references throughout are not to pages, but sections. In the Latin Index figures in **bold-face** type indicate those sections in which the word is explained. A list of easier groups for beginners is suggested by stars.

*1. Abandon.

relinquere, in general; (See 153.)
deserere (de-serere, lit. scatter away as seed, throw away), leave in the lurch, exercitum, amicum (partic. perf. pass. destitutus or derelictus, while desertus is adj. = desert).

2. Acknowledge.

fateri, to speak out something that has been concealed;
confiteri, to confess something, culpam;
profiteri, to announce clearly, in plain terms, without fear, philosophiam or se philosophum (esse). Ita libenter *confitetur*, ut non solum *fateri*, sed etiam *profiteri* videatur;
prae se ferre, to keep in view. (See 67.)

*3. Admire.

mirari, to deem anything remarkable (mirum), to be surprised at, but also to admire;
admirari, to admire something as great or grand.

4. African.

Afer (subst.), born in Africa, P. Terentius Afer;
Africus (adj.), belonging to Africa, ventus Africus;
Africanus, a Roman who stands in some outward relation to Africa, Scipio Africanus, legiones Africanae. Carefully distinguish Asianus — Asiaticus (Scipio Asiaticus); Gallus — Gallicus — Gallicanus; Hispanus — Hispanicus — Hispaniensis; Siculus — Siciliensis.

*5. Afterwards.

posthac (opp. nunc), hereafter or in future, the present of the speaker being taken as the starting-point;
postea (opp. antea), of something happening since a past occurrence.

6. **Again.**

rursus, rursum (re-vorsus [verto], lit. backwards), indicates repetition;
iterum, for the second time;
denuo (de-novo), anew;
de integro, afresh.

***7.** **Age.**

aetas, period of life;
senectus, of an old man. (He has been successively: infans, puer, adulescens, iuvenis, grandior natu or senior, senex. Adult,— aetas constans, media, firmata, corroborata, *not* a. virilis.)

***8.** **Agreeable.**

iucundus (hypothetical form iuvicundus, from iuvare), causing joy, iucunda narratio, an agreeable, interesting story;
gratus, welcome. Medicina aegrotis grata, non iucunda.

9. **All.**

totus, in opp. to separate parts;
universus (unus-verto, lit. turned into one), the parts brought into unity (opp. singuli); universum, the universe;
cunctus (through coniunctus), united (opp. dispersus);
omnis, opp. nemo;
integer [in-tango], lit. untouched, still uninjured, still whole.

10. **Almost.**

fere (ferme), about so, (limiting,) esp. with expressions of number and time, = about, omnes fere; also equals almost always (plerumque), ut fere fit;
paene and **prope,** if it falls only a little short of completeness, paene perii.

*11. Ambitious Canvass.

ambitio (ambire), orig. the going about of candidates canvassing for an office, legitimate;
ambitus, illegal canvass.

*12. Animal.

animal, animans, every living thing, therefore also man; (See 113, 141.)
bestia, the beast as contrasted with man; (See 109.)
belua, the large, unwieldy beast;
fera, the wild beast.

13. Anyhow. At least.

saltem (old acc. [salvus, salus], lit. saved; cf. "save" = except), descending from higher to lower;
quidem, limiting and emphasizing the word which it follows enclitically;
certe, assuring, ("or at least" = aut). (See 34.)

*14. Arms.

arma, including offensive and defensive;
tela, offensive only.

*15. Army.

exercitus (exerceo), the army as a trained body;
agmen (ago), on the march; agmen primum, the van; a. extremum or novissimum, the rear;
acies (a sharp line), the army in line of battle;
copiae (through coopia, from com and ops, lit. abundance of aids), the army in the hand of the managing commander, troops, magnae, parvae (as individuals = milites).

16. Ask. Request.

rogare (perhaps from the same root as ὀρέγω, reach for, yearn for), to request;
orare, stronger (os), lit. speak, to request in a formal way, to present one's request, rogo te atque etiam oro; (See 98, 155.)

obsecrare (ob-sacro), to adjure one by everything that is holy to him;
implorare (in-ploro), to beseech one (with tears) when in need, misericordiam, esp. deos;
supplicare (sub-plico), lit. bending the knee, hence meekly beseeching (alicui pro aliquo);
precari (prex), beseechingly to call upon one, to pray, deos or aliquid a deis;
petere (of the same root as impetus, lit. to grasp at), to seek to attain something, whether by request or demand.

17. Assembly.

concilium populi, in gen. a meeting of the people;
conventus (con-venio), **coitus** (con-eo), voluntary assembly of the people;
contio (through conventio), a deliberative assembly to hear the statement of a magistrate;
comitia, orum, an assembly of the whole Roman people which takes conclusive action, whether it be for the purpose of forming laws, choosing officers, or judging about capital crimes.

***18.** Author.

scriptor, writer;
auctor, voucher.

19. Bear.

ferre, a (esp. a rather light) load;
portare, to carry a rather heavy burden;
sustinere, to hold on high, upright, the burden which presses down;
gerere, on one's self, as belonging to the person; vestem;
vehere, to move something on (cf. vehi curru, equo);
tolerare, with subjective reference to the state of mind of the person bearing; (See 142.)

pati denotes an intellectual permission, no opposition being made, like to let happen, also patiently to endure, e.g. paupertatem;
permittere, to grant what one has a full right to dispose of;
sinere, not to hinder, to leave free.

20. Beautiful.

pulcher, in gen.;
formosus, of excellent figure (see forma);
venustus (Venus), lovely, attractive;
amoenus, of beauty of nature, loca amoena;
bellus (through benulus, for bonulus; cf. the Fr. *beau*, *belle*), the Fr. *joli*, employed more in colloquial language.

21. Because of.

propter indicates the objective,
ob, the subjective reason (which exists in one's thought);
causā, the purpose (usually following its genitive);
per, either the consent or the hindrance, especially with licet and posse; e.g. per me licet, so far as I am concerned; per aetatem arma ferre non posse, to be unable to bear arms on account of his age;
prae, in negative clauses only, giving the hindrance, prae lacrimis loqui non posse.

22. Become.

fieri, in general;
evadere, with the accessory notion of trouble;
exsistere, to step forth.

23. Before.

coram (com-os, lit. in the face), used of *casual;*
apud, of *official* presence. So distinguish between coram populo and apud populum dicere; (to distinguish one's self above all others, praeter ceteros florere, *not* prae ceteris = in comparison

with the others; to deliver a speech in one's presence, apud aliquem, *not* ante; to appear before the court, in iudicium venire, in iudicio adesse).

24. Begin.

incipere (perf. coepi, opp. desinere), inceptum bellum deponere;
inchoare (opp. absolvere), opus inchoatum absolvere;
ordiri, exordiri, e.g. sermonem (opp. to continue);
coepisse, c. inf., especially to begin a transaction. Note: lapides iaci *coepti sunt.*

25. Beginning.

initium (inire), starting-point, entrance;
principium, beginning as foundation, therefore principia rerum, elements, material;
exordium (exordior), especially beginning of a speech.

***26. Believe. Think.**

credere, from conviction;
putare, result of reflection;
opinari, to fancy, suppose;
existimare (ex-aestimo), to think, after logical consideration;
iudicare (iudex), to judge;
censere, of official opinions;
ratus (partic. from reor), after a prearranged consideration.

***27. Besiege (assault).**

obsidere (ob-sedeo, lit. to sit before something), through circumvallation;
oppugnare (*ob*), to *try* to take by assault or storm;
expugnare (ex), to *succeed* in taking.

***28. Beyond.**

trans flumen, beyond the river and touching it;
ultra flumen, beyond the river but more or less remote from it. So are distinguished *cis* and *citra,* on this side.

*29. Black.

niger (opp. candidus), lustrous black, entirely, thoroughly black; pice nigrior, "pitch black"; fig. of bad men, hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto;
ater (opp. albus), dead black, dark, alba et atra discernere non posse; applied meaning, dies ater (bringing evil).

30. Blame.

reprehendere (lit. to hold back or draw back), for the purpose of improving;
vituperare, stronger (in place of vitiperare, from vitio parare [cf. vitio dare, vertere], lit. to make faulty), to censure with reproach and rebuke (opp. laudare);
increpare, loudly to upbraid;
obiurgare, to scold.

*31. Blood.

sanguis, the blood circulating in the body;
cruor (from root CRU, whence also crudus and crudelis), the blood as flowing from a wound. Hence bloody war = bellum cruentum.

32. Booty.

praeda, in general (praedam ferre et agere);
manubiae (manus), booty, lit. 'booty gained by the hands.'
spolia, orum, the booty which has been taken away from the conquered enemy, especially arms; spolia opima, the arms which have been taken away by the leader from the leader of the enemy.

33. Both.

ambo, both together;
uterque, each of two by himself; (in app. with two names, not to be expressed, e.g. Demosthenes et

Cicero, summi oratores *not* duo summi, etc.; **et** honor **et** vita, *both* honor and life).

34. Certainly. In truth.

certo scio (objectively), I know it to be certain (mea notitia rei certa est);
certe scio (subjectively), assuredly I know it (certum est me scire) (certo only with scio, certe with all verbs);
re vera, *only used* in opp. to appearance (specie);
profecto, sane, vero, ne (nae), affirming, the last at the beginning of the sentence, and always before a pers. pron. (for the third person, ille); and truly, *et profecto*, *et sane*, or *et* with verb following immediately. (See 13.)

***35.** Children.

pueri, with regard to the age. Hence disciplina puerilis or puerorum, the training of children;
liberi (sing. filius, filia), relation to the parents.

36. Choose.

deligere, in general;
eligere (e-legere, to read out of), to choose out from several;
creare, only of the choice of officials;
cooptare (contracted form copto), to elect to an office;
designare, to designate, esp. to elect or appoint to a public office (consul designatus).

***37.** City.

urbs, a large city, especially *Rome* as chief city;
oppidum, a small city or a town. (See 180.)

***38.** Clothing.

vestis (only in the sing.), collectively, clothing;
vestitus, suit of clothes;
vestimentum, garment. Note: vestem mutare, to put

on mourning (opp. ad vestitum suum redire), but vestimenta mutare, to change one's clothes.

*39. Command.

iubere, in general;
imperare, with the authority of a higher position;
edicere, to publish an ordinance, of magistrates;
mandare (manus-do), to commit to one's charge;
praecipere, to enjoin by right of authority, as a teacher. (See 48.)

40. Complaint.

questus, in general;
querimonia, about that which has been actually suffered;
querela, about what has been suffered, or is supposed to have been suffered.

41. Consider.

contemplari (com-templum, lit. to draw within one's horizon), with the mind;
considerare, lit. to concentrate the glance upon one point, sharply to examine with the intellect, carefully to reflect upon;
intueri, to look at something sharply, to contemplate;
spectare, **adspicere**, to glance at; (See 166.)
speculari, to spy upon.

*42. Corpse.

cadaver (cadere), which has already begun to decay;
corpus, otherwise (mortuum, homines mortui).

*43. Correct.

corrigere (com-regere), to make right what is defective, e.g. *mores;* (to correct some one, *corrigere mores alicuius*, not *corrigere aliquem*);
emendare (e-mendum), weaker, to free from single defects.

44. **Country** (adj.).

rusticus, as opposed to city; *vita rustica* (opp. *urbana*) country life, *i.e.* life of those who are engaged in agriculture; then boorish, clownish; less commonly, simply plain; (See 102.)

rusticanus, standing in more remote relation to the country; *vita rusticana*, country life, as merely stay in the country; *vir rusticanus*, whoever has grown up in the country;

agrestis, orig. growing wild in the fields (in agris), then rough, uncultured.

45. **Cultured.**

eruditus (e-rudis, lit. brought out of condition of roughness), spiritually and morally cultured;

doctus, by instruction, esp. one trained in philosophy;

litteratus, of literary culture.

46. **Damage.**

damnum, damage for which one's self is blamable, loss esp. in goods;

detrimentum (de-terere), damage occasioned by another;

fraus, damage brought about by treachery;

iactura (iacĕre), (lit. throwing overboard, then) voluntary giving up of something valuable to prevent damage; or to obtain greater advantage;

calamitas (from calamus, straw, lit. damage to the crop, whether through blight [robigo] or by hail), misfortune as well of individuals as of the State; (*damnum facere*, to suffer damage, to suffer loss; *iacturam facere*, to suffer misfortune; *calamitatem accipere;* not *pati*, which = to submit to).

***47.** **Death.**

mors, natural death; (See 120.)

nex, violent death.

48. Decree.

senatus consultum, decree of the senate which has been sanctioned by the consent of the tribuni plebis;

senatus auctoritas, decree of the senate in general, or simply the senate's judgment without consent of the tribunes;

edictum (see command, 39), proclamation of the magistrates;

decretum, decision of any political or judicial body;

scitum, of the plebs (cf. plebiscitum).

49. Deed. Evil deed.

res, thing, deed, (res gestae), exploit (esp. battle);

factum, in general, thing done (a common mistake is to use *factum* for *res*);

consilia et facta, plans and execution;

facinus, every weighty deed, gen. in bad sense;

maleficium, evil deed;

scelus, crime;

flagitium (flagitare, root FLAG), disgraceful, evil deed done in the heat of passion.

nefas (see fas), crime against the gods.

50. Deep.

profundus (pro-fundus), lit. downward into the ground, bottomless, *mare profundum;*

altus (alere), high or deep, especially when the height or depth is given in numbers, *fossa tres pedes alta.* (Deep peace, *summa pax;* deep night, *multa nox;* deep learning, *subtilis, exquisīta doctrina,* not *profundus,* which is to be used only of space.)

51. Deprive.

privare (privus), in general, lit. = to make separate [cf. privilegium = enactment for a single person,

and privignus, through privus + root GNO, lit. of a separate stem = step-son] ;

spoliare, lit. to take away the *spolia*, fig. to take away a source of honor or protection, e.g. *dignitate;*

orbare (orbus), lit. = to deprive of children or parents, in general, to take away the dearest thing ;

exuere, to pull off, to put off, *pharetram umero*, *ensem vaginā.*

52. Despise.

contemnere, to consider something as no great thing, e.g. *pericula*, *mortem;*

spernere (opp. concupiscere), to scorn something, to consider something not worthy to be desired, e.g. *voluptates;*

despicere (lit. to look down from above, opp. suspicere), to look down upon something of little value, vulgi opiniones ;

aspernari (opp. appetere), not to care for a thing ;

recusare, a decided declaration of unwillingness ;

fastidire, to feel disgust, to shrink from anything unpleasant to the taste, smell, etc. ;

neglegere (opp. to curare), not to care, be indifferent to. (See 1.)

53. Destruction.

pernicies, in general ;

pestis, like *pernicies*, but may mean the person who brings destruction ;

pestilentia, the pestilence, plague.

***54. Different.**

diversus (dis-vertere, lit. turned away from each other), opposed ; diversi abierunt, they went away in opposite directions ;

varius, manifold, variegated, flores, colores.

55. Discuss.

disserere (dis-serere, lit. fasten at intervals), to develop a chain of thought (of orators and philosophers) ;

disputare (dis-putare, lit. to reckon apart), with grounds for and against. (Substantive for both verbs is disputatio, *not* dissertatio, which is post-classic.) (See 177, 95.)

disceptare (lit. to seize hold of and separate), to dispute. (See 41.)

56. Doubt.

non (haud) dubium est quin = there is no doubt that ;

sine dubio, beyond all doubt, *not* sine ullo dubio ;

on the other hand, **sine ulla dubitatione**, subjective, without any hesitation. (See 34, 13.)

***57.** Earth.

terra, as matter and element (orbis terrarum, the whole earth, lit. circle of lands) ; (See 102.)

tellus, as the globe (poet.; once in prose, Somn. Scip.).

humus, the ground, as the low (humilis) portion of the visible world, *humi iacēre ;*

solum, the firm ground, *solo aequare*, to level with the ground.

58. Educate.

edūcere, to draw out, to educate ;

edŭcare, to train spiritually and morally, *bene*, *honeste*, *liberaliter educare ;* (See 63.)

erudire (e-rudis), lit. to bring out of the condition of roughness, to cultivate, *artibus et litteris aliquem ;*

instituere (in-statuere, lit. place into), to instruct, *aliquem ad dicendum ;*

instruere, to furnish with information ;

informare (in-forma, lit. to give shape to), to mould ;

conformare, of one who had previously received some instruction.

59. Eloquent.

eloquens (e-loqui), speaking well, of a perfect orator;
disertus (disserere), speaking clearly and precisely; Antonius . . . *disertos* ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem;
loquax (loquor), chatty;
dicax (dico), witty;
facundus (fari), of ready speech (Sall., Liv.).
copiosus, of things eloquent, e.g. oratio copiosa.

***60.** Else.

alias = at another time, alio tempore; (See 186.)
aliter, another way;
alibi = alio loco;
ceteris rebus (other cases but *not* ceterum), besides.

***61.** Empty.

vacuus, in general;
inanis, in censure, about that which ought to be full, *vas inane*, fig. *inania verba*, *inanes cupiditates*.

***62.** Enemy.

hostis, a national enemy;
inimicus, a personal enemy.

63. Enjoy.

frui, used only of actual enjoyment, esp. voluptatibus, otio frui;
disciplina alicuius uti, magistro aliquo uti = to enjoy one's instruction;
liberaliter, ingenue, bene educari = to enjoy a good education. (See 58.)

***64.** Entrance. Door. Gate.

ostium (os), any entrance to enclosed space;
ianua (ianus), street-door of a house;
foris (usually fores in pl. since the doors of the ancients were generally folding doors), door of an ordinary house;
valvae, folding doors in temples and fine buildings;
porta, gate of a city.

65. Especially.

maxime, in grade (cf. magis, 117);
potissimum, dearest, enclitically after pronouns.
praecipue (prae-capio), taken by preference;
imprimis (through in-primis), what one has in common with the first, i.e. with a few;
praesertim (joined with cum and si in short clauses), especially;
nominatim (nomen), by name, i.e. with the mention of the name, therefore without comparing.

66. Experience.

comperire, by hearing; (See 73.)
experiri, by effort, attention, or deed, multa acerba expertus est it was his fortune to have many bitter experiences.

67. Explain.

explicare, exponere, explanare (planus), to make clear;
dicere, to say plainly;
profiteri, to announce plainly; (See 2.)
declarare, by deed or example to make clear. To declare one's opinion, *dicere* — not *declarare;* to declare war, *bellum indicere*, *denunciare* — not *declarare;*
interpretari (interpres), to expound, translate, interpret, as monstra, fulgura, somnia.

***68. Fail.**

abesse (opp. adesse), of that which in general is not there;
deesse and **deficere**, of necessities, the first of abiding, the second of beginning = to begin to fail, *sol*, *pecunia deficit.*

***69. Famous.**

clarus (lit. bright gleaming), especially of statesmen;
celeber, much visited, *portus*, *oraculum*, celebrated;
nobilis (from root GNO), famed, especially of artists. (See 124.)

70. Favor.

favor, in general;
aura (orig. the air in gentle motion), favor as easy to win, easy to forfeit, aura popularis, unreliable favor of the crowd;
studium, from one of lower rank toward one of a higher, temporary, quiet;
gratia (opp. invidia), objectively, favor, influence.

71. Fear (to fear).

timor, fear, fright, on account of faint-heartedness or cowardice;
metus, anxiety, on account of one's foresight and prudence (without implication of censure);
verecundia, awe, on account of reverence;
just so **timere, metuere, vereri.** Stronger grades of fear are:
pavor, a being disheartened;
trepidatio (lit. confused running hither and thither), fear which expresses itself in external haste and restlessness;
horror, the shuddering fear;
formido, shuddering terror (formidines, monsters, frightful objects).

72. Finally.

postremo (ad extremum, ad ultimum), of that which is last; (See 103.)
tandem, of that which happens after long expectation, frequently also in pressing questions = then or in the world;

demum, of that which happens later than it should, or which could have happened before;
denique, at the end of an enumeration: primum, deinde, tum, denique (postremum). Therefore tum demum = then at length, tum denique = then finally.

73. **Find.**

invenire (in-venire, lit. to come upon something), generally casual; (See 66, 127.)
reperire (re-pario, lit. to make again), by seeking;
idiomatic: to find approval = **probari**; to find belief = fidem **habere**; to find satisfaction = **acquiescere** in aliqua re *et al.*, *not* invenire.

74. **Fitted.**

idoneus, by nature useful for some purpose, *locus idoneus ad aciem instruendam;*
aptus (from obs. apere = to adapt [cf. apiscor, adipiscor]), lit. adapted, adapted by art or practice, *calcei apti ad pedem*, *aptus ad dicendum*, skilled in speech; (See 148.)
opportunus (ob-portum = before the port), seasonable, esp. of time;
commodus, convenient;
utilis, suitable.

75. **Flatter.**

blandiri alicui, by caresses or agreeable conduct;
assentari (assentior) alicui, to say yes to some one;
adulari (orig. perhaps of dogs, to wag the tail at) aliquem, cringingly to flatter.

76. **Follow.**

sequi, in general (sequitur ut = it follows that);
succedere alicui, or in locum alicuius, in order, in rank or time, to be the successor of any one.

Notice also the signification of the following compounds of sequi: **assequi, consequi,** to overtake; **insequi,** to pursue; **persequi,** (1) to follow constantly, (2) to persecute; **obsequi,** c. dat. to agree with; **prosequi,** to accompany for the sake of honoring; **subsequi,** to follow immediately.

77. Foreign.

externus, entirely local (opp. intestinus), *mores externi;*

exteri (the nom. sing. not to be used), political, *exterae gentes* (opp. domesticus);

peregrinus, temporarily in a foreign land (peregre);

alienus (opp. suus), belonging to another (alius), *aes alienum* (only in sing.) = debts.

***78. Foremost** (adj.).

primus (*prior*, of two), in time and order;

princeps (primus-capio), (1) the foremost, whose example others follow, princeps in proelium ibat; (2) in rank and authority the head, e.g. coniurationis; principes, leading citizens.

79. Form.

figura, in general (fingo);

forma, often in æsthetic connection, therefore often = beauty (cf. formosus. Geometricae formae [Cic. Rep. 1, 17] — *not* figurae);

species (from root SPEC), opp. to inner, as simply external, therefore = external appearance.

80. Fortunate.

felix (opp. infelix), for whom all goes according to his wish;

beatus (opp. miser), who feels himself fortunate, bene beateque vivere (beata vita, beatum esse, — *not* beatitudo, beatitas);

fortunatus (opp. infortunatus), outwardly;

prosperus, secundus, faustus, only of things; *prosperus* (prospero, according to hope), wished, successus, prospere procedere; *secundus* (sequi), lit. following, going according to one's wish (opp. adversus) ventus secundus, proelium secundum, cf. below *res secundae; faustus* (faveo), favored, made fortunate by the blessing of the gods, faustum omen; quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!

81. Fortune.

fortuna (orig. the goddess), which intermingles with the life of man, the fortune bestowed upon one;
felicitas (from root FE, cf. fecundus, femina; opp. infelicitas), the happy circumstances produced by fortune;
res secundae (from sequi, opp. res adversae), concretely, the fortunate events;
fors (fero, to bring), chance, hap, luck.

***82.** Freedman.

libertus, in relation to the master's house, with gen. or poss. pron. = in the employ of;
libertinus (opp. servus, ingenuus), with reference to rank.

83. Fruit.

fructus, not single fruits, but collectively, especially of field and trees. Fig. = gain, profit, e.g. fructum uberrimum capere, percipere, consequi ex aliqua re; single fruit is *pomum, bacca;*
fruges, product of the field;
frumentum (fruor), grain; in sing., of grain harvested; in plural, generally of standing grain.

*84. Gift.
donum, in general (root DO) ;
munus, performance of a promise.

85. Grief. Mourning.
dolor, internal (opp. gaudium) ;
maeror, melancholy ;
maestitia, lasting melancholy ;
tristitia (opp. laetitia), mourning which exhibits itself in gloomy looks ;
luctus, through external signs (garb) and lamentations, esp. at the death of a dear one.

86. Happen.
fieri, in general ;
accidere, of casual, generally of unlucky ;
contingere (no sup. with *this* meaning), **obtingere** (no sup.), of fortunate occurrences ;
evenire, to turn out as one has expected (cf. eventus, a result) ;
usu venire, to happen in one's experience.

87. Hear.
audire, in gen. (aliquem, to hear some one ; ex or ab aliquo, a thing from some one) ; (See 126.)
exaudire, to hear clearly (in spite of distance or low voice) ;
auscultare (instead of hypoth. form ausiculitare from ausicula = auricula = the external ear) ; alicui, to listen attentively to some one.

*88. Heart.
cor (physical) ;
fig. **animus**, except in the expression mihi cordi est ; (note also the early use of cor for mind : "Q. Ennius tria corda habere sese dicebat, quod loqui graece et osce et latine sciret." Gell. 17, 17, 1, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18).

*89. Hinder.
impedire (in-pes, orig. to entangle the foot, opp. expedire), to hem in, profectionem, miles impeditus ;

prohibere (pro-habere), to keep one distant, to prohibit one from doing something, hostem commeatu, aliquem ab iniuria;
implicare (twice in Cic.), in-plico, to fold into, to entangle, to envelop, encircle, enwrap;
irretire, to catch in a net;
illaquere, to take in a snare, as birds.

90. History.

res gestae, as compilation of facts, *not* historia, which = representation of history, historical research, historical knowledge;
narratio, narratiuncula, fabula, individual narrations; rerum scriptor, writer of history, *not* historicus, which = investigator of history, one versed in history.

91. Holy.

sacer (opp. profanus), consecrated to divinity, insula sacra deorum;
sanctus, under divine protection, inviolable, e.g. *iusiurandum;* of men, morally pure;
augustus (class. in religious lang.), [augeo] worthy of honor.

92. Hostile.

hostilis, of hostile thought; (See 62.)
hostium, belonging to the enemy.

infestus (1) active, malevolent, threatening, gens infesta Romanis, (2) passive, unsafe, dangerous, iter;
infensus (like infestus, from in and the obsolete fendo, to ward [cf. de-fendere and offendere]), exasperated.

93. Ignorance.

inscientia ([cf. inscius], not to be confounded with inscitia = inaptness), lack of proper knowledge;
ignoratio, ignorance of individual facts;
ignorantia (only once in Cic., who freq. uses *ignoratio*), ignorance for which one is to blame; in class. usually so *inscitia* (lasting characteristic).

94. Ignorant.

inscius, always in censure;
nescius, not knowing, with acc. c. inf., *non sum nescius te hoc fecisse*, or indir. quest. (*Sulla*, 28);
insciens, unaware, temporary, *not* in censure.

95. Indicate. Show.

monstrare (denominative from stem of monstrum, connected with monere), to point out, *digito viam;*
ostendere (ob-tendere, to stretch against), to permit to be seen, to bring to light, *potestatem;*
demonstrare, to indicate, to call attention to, *rem.;*
significare, to make known by signs (signis), *deditionem;*
indicare, disclose;
exhibere, to hold out into view. (See 2.)

96. Industry. Industrious.

industria, active, zealous, industry;
assiduitas (assideo), lasting industry;
labor, intense activity. (See 206.)
In the same way are distinguished **industrius, assiduus, laboriosus.**

***97.** Inhabit. Dwell in.

incolere locum, of a body of people;
habitare, to dwell in (with prep. in, apud, cum), used of individuals, *habitare* in the passive is found with nom. of the place;
commoror, to sojourn.

98. Interrogate.

interrogare, to ask a question to which one must reply;
rogare, an important, particularly official question (sententiam rogare); (See 16, 155.)
quaerere, to seek to discover by a question, to wish to get information, hence of scientific or judicial investigations (quaestio);
percontari, to make inquiries about, to seek out, make a thorough investigation (exploratus = authentic, certain);
sciscitari, "*scire* velle, ideoque interrogare"; *ex aliquo* aliquid.

99. Joy.

gaudium (opp. dolor), inner;
laetitia (opp. tristitia), joy which reveals itself. Just so gaudere and laetari. (See 85.)

100. Kill.

interficere, in general;
caedere, occidere, to cut down, esp. in battle;
necare (cf. nex), to kill horribly, *verberibus;*
trucidare, to butcher, *captos sicuti pecudes;*
iugulare (cut the throat, iugulum), kill by treachery like a bandit;
percutere (per-quatere, strike through), strike dead, *fulmine* or *de caelo percuti; aliquem securi percutere* = to execute; (See 108.)
interimere (inter-emere, lit. take out of the midst), to put out of the way = (e, de medio) tollere;
mortem sibi consciscere, manum sibi afferre, se interimere, to kill one's self, *not* se interficere; (See 120.)
perimere (per-emo), to destroy, annihilate, hinder, prevent. (See 53.)

101. Lack.

carere, (1) not to have something whether good or bad, *bonis*, *culpā*, *febri*, (2) to be in want of (a worthy thing); patriā caruit, he had to keep away from his native land;

vacare, to be free from a troublesome thing, *culpa*, *metu* (= sum expers);

indigere, signifies the sense of need, and eager longing to satisfy it. (See 121, 68.)

***102.** Land.

terra, as opposed to water; (See 57, 207.)

ager, cultivated land, level land;

rus, as opposed to city, with reference to manner of life, *ruri esse*, *vivere*. (See 44.)

103. Last.

ultimus (opp. proximus), most remote in space, ultimae terrae;

extremus (opp. medius), the extreme part, *extremum oppidum; in extremo libro*, at the end of the book; *extrema aestas*, the last days of the summer;

postremus (opp. primus), the last in order. (See 72.)

supremus, clearly the last, *dies supremus vitae*.

104. Laziness.

inertia (in-ars), from lack of skill;

desidia (desidere), sloth;

ignavia (in-gnavus [= navus, cf. navare]), laxness;

segnitia, sluggishness, phlegm;

pigritia (piget), listlessness, apathy. So are distinguished iners (opp. sollers), deses (idis), ignavus, segnis, piger.

105. Letter.

epistula (ἐπιστολή [ἐπιστέλλειν, to send to]), the letter with respect to its form (as *sent to*), as contrasted with other kinds of writing;

litterae, the letter as a *written* thing, including not only the private letter but also the official letter, usually of only one;

codicilli (caudex), an address to one within the same walls, or a note. (See 48.)

106. Light (adj.).

levis, in respect to weight; figuratively = unimportant, *res levis momenti*, and = frivolous, *homo levis*. (Opposite gravis, heavy in weight, figuratively = influential, earnest, solid.)

facilis, easy to do, fig. of persons, one who is easily accessible. (Opp. difficilis, hard to do, fig. obstinate, ill-humored.)

***107.** Light (subst.).

lumen (hypoth. form lucmen, from root LUC), the light-giving body (fig. lumina civitatis = viri clarissimi);

lux, the light which streams from *lumen*.

***108.** Lightning.

fulgor, the gleaming flash, cf. fulgurat = it lightens;

fulmen (hypoth. fulgimen, root FULG), the gleaming and, at the same time, striking thunderbolt, therefore *fulmine percuti*. (See 100.)

109. Live stock.

pecus, ŭdis, singly, with the added notion of stupidity;

pecus, ŏris, collectively of the smaller live stock, often also in the plural; (See 12.)

armentum, the larger, especially oxen, horses;

iumentum (for hypoth. iugmentum, from root IUG), draught animals, especially horses and mules.

110. Long since. For a long time.

diu, throughout a long period of time; (See 200.)
dudum (from diu and dum), from a remote period up to the present; (See 150, 130.)
pridem (*prior* and obsolete *pris* are parallel formations), anterior to a remote point;
so **iamdiu, iamdudum, iampridem** (sometimes, however, used with the present).

***111.** Lose.

amittere, with or without blame;
perdere (lit., and usually), by one's own fault.

***112.** Love.

amare (amor), from inclination (opp. odisse);
diligere (dis-lego), from respect (opp. neglego); (See 3.)
adamare (only in perf. and pluperf.), to acquire a love for. Loved or dear, *carus* or poss. pron., not *amatus* or *dilectus*.

113. Man.

homo (contrasted with *deus*, as well as *bestia*), with regard to his virtues and vices as well as birth and intelligence (either masc. or fem.), homo improbus, nobilis, doctus; (See 12, 141.)
vir (masc.), only with reference to his good qualities, *vir fortis* (*vir fortissimus* = hero, not *heros*, which means one of divine descent), *constans*, especially of statesmen. In the following, not expressed: (1) I am not the man who, — *non is sum qui;* (2) Cato, a man, who — *Cato, qui;* (3) Cato, a man of the ancient virtue, — *Cato, antiquae virtutis;* (4) there are men who, — *sunt qui;* (5) men like Cato = *Catones;* (6) a man of peace, *pacis amator*, of war, *bellator*.
homunculus, the powerless being called man, as contrasted with the deity.

114. Marry.

uxorem ducere (i.e. domum), of the husband;
nubere (lit. veil, cf. nubes, a cloud), to veil one's self for the bridegroom (hence alicui) = to be married, of the wife;
matrimonio iungi, of both.

115. Moment.

punctum temporis, or simply **tempus,** as an instant of time; (See 86.)
momentum (root MOV, hypoth. form movimentum, the thing which, like the weight in the scales, determines), important, decisive moment;
discrimen (discernere, lit. the separating interval), the critical moment.

***116.** Money.

pecunia (from pecus, because the wealth of the ancients consisted in cattle), wealth, *magna*, *parva pecunia*, much, little money;
nummi, single coins.

117. More.

plus, comparative of multum, substantively and in the sing., quantitative, in answer to the question how much;
magis, qualitative, in answer to the question how greatly, of a higher grade;
amplius, more widely, extending farther, of a growth or an addition, *quid vultis amplius?*
potius, more willingly, of the choice between two things (cf. potissimum, 65);
nothing more = **nihil iam,** no longer = **non iam.**

***118.** Most.

plurimi, superl. and partitively;
plerique, very many; *plerique meministis*, very many of you remember.

*119. Name (verb).

nominare, call or mention by name;
appellare, address with the appropriate title of honor, *amicum*, *regem;*
nuncupare, to give a name to an object that has hitherto been without name;
vocare, like appellare.

120. Natural.

naturalis, effected by nature (opp. manu, arte factus), *naturalis portus*, *naturale ius;*
nativus (natus), given by birth, inborn, *nativus lepos;* (follows naturally, i.e. logically, consentaneum est, *not* naturale; natural death, necessaria mors [opp. voluntaria mors, suicide (see 100)], *not* naturalis).

*121. Need.

egere, of a necessity;
indigere, of a thing absolutely indispensable of which the pressing need is felt. (See 101.)

*122. Neighbor.

vicinus (vicus), with reference to house and home;
finitimus (finis), one inhabiting adjoining territory.

*123. New.

novus (opp. antiquus), what hitherto never was; *res nova*, novelty; *novis rebus studere*, to desire revolution; *homo novus*, the first of his family to obtain a Curule office, an upstart;
recens (opp. vetus), what recently occurred for the first time, fresh, *recens lac; recentes copiae*, fresh troops, to be distinguished from *novi milites*, recruits (tirones).

124. Noble.

nobilis (root GNO), of birth; (See 69.)
so **generosus** (genus);
noble of disposition, **bonus, honestus, ingenuus, liberalis, generosus;**

clarus, renowned for eminent services to one's country;
insignis, distinguished for something either good or bad.

*125. Oath.
iusiurandum, civil oath;
sacramentum, oath of allegiance of soldiers.

126. Obey.
parere, be obedient to; *pārentes* or *imperio subjecti*, subjects;
oboedire (ob-audire), to "hear to," obey (in individual cases);
obtemperare (lit. to restrain one's self toward one), to comply with deliberation;
dicto audientem esse, to be obedient to a command, as a soldier;
obsequi, as an act of free will.

127. Obtain.
consequi, assequi, by exertion;
nancisci, by chance;
adipisci (ad-apisci), something good, by good fortune, *victoriam;*
impetrare, through asking. Note *impetrare ab aliquo ut*, to be able to bring to pass at the hands of some one;
inveniri, reperire, deprehendere, in general to find; imply a concealed object which is discovered. (See 73.)

128. Old.
vetus (vetustior, veterrimus), that which has long existed and still is (opp. recens), *vetus amicus*, *consuetudo*, therefore *vetus accusator*, a cunning, practised accuser;
antiquus (ante), what was in ancient times and is no longer (opp. novus), (cf. *antiquare* [lit. to

cause to be as *before*] *legem*, to reject a bill) oftener in praise of the good old time, upright;
vetustus, what has been long in use, with the added meaning of superiority, vetusta disciplina;
priscus (cf. prior), very old, with the added meaning of worthy of honor, prisca severitas;
pristinus, the former condition in opposition to the present, in pristinum statum restituere;
obsoletus, obsolete, obsoleta verba.

*129. Omit.

omittere, e.g. occasionem, intentionally;
dimittere, voluntarily = give up;
praetermittere, through lack of attention (*not* intermittere; I cannot omit doing = facere non possum quin);
neglegere, to be indifferent to.

130. Once.

quondam, previously, of the past; (See 150, 110.)
olim (ollus = ille, therefore olim = illis temporibus, opp. nunc), of the distant past or future;
aliquando, at some time or other (opp. numquam) of the past, present, or future.

131. Only.

modo (subjectively), limiting, especially with imperative, *i modo;*
tantum, places the smaller over against the larger, lifts one out of a large number;
dumtaxat (lit. if one values it exactly), when carefully considered, the only highest;
non (nemo, nihil) . . . **nisi**, or **nisi** . . . **non**, indicates the only possible case; (often "only" is not expressed, esp. with a word indicating number:

pauci, only a few; raro, [but] seldom; mediocriter, only moderately, et al.).

*132. Openly.

palam (cf. planus, opp. clam), before all eyes;
aperte (opp. obscure), openly, e.g. dicere;
publice (hypoth. form populice, opp. privatim), of matters of state, e.g. sepeliri, of a state funeral.

133. Opinion.

sententia, well grounded;
opinio, subjective, fancy. According to my opinion, mea (quidem) sententia, *not* ex sententia, which = according to wish, — tell your opinion, dic quid sentias or dic quod sentis, *not* sententiam dicere, which = vote (of senators and judges).

*134. Orator.

orator: (1) a trained speaker, (2) the speaker, speaker (orare) in an embassy;
rhetor, teacher of oratory.

*135. Others.

ceteri, of contrast or comparison, hence ceteris praestare;
reliqui, of remainder (counting), reliqui sex. Ceteri and reliqui, the others;
alii, others.

136. Ought.

debere (de-habere, to have from some one that which one should return), of a moral duty (subjective);
oportet, it is according to the external "ought" (objective), fitting;
necesse est, of inner necessity of nature; (See 101.)
cogi, of outer necessity;

opus esse, to have need of; (See 121.)
—ndum est (gerundive), in general, to mark the necessity inhering in the circumstances.

***137.** Party.

pars, partes, in general;
factio, organized party, esp. the oligarchic.

138. Paternal.

paternus, what a father possesses, and what originates from him, *rura*, *odium;*
patrius: (1) what belongs to a father as head of a family, patria potestas; (2) what belongs to one's native country, mos patrius, the custom in one's native country (or 'of one's ancestors'); **sermo patrius**, mother tongue, not *lingua vernacula*.

***139.** Peace.

pax (from stem pac, cf. pangere, to establish, pacisci), peace which has been concluded with the enemy;
otium (opp. negotium): (1) rest from business, leisure, otio frui; (2) peaceful times, freedom from external enemies, in otio esse or vivere.

140. People.

gens (gigno), with indication of common origin and speech;
natio (nascor), subdivision of the same;
populus, as political whole;
plebs, the lower class (opp. nobiles);
vulgus, the rabble;
multitudo, the great mass = οἱ πολλοί (do *not* add magna unless "great" is extremely emphatic).

141. Person.

homo, vir (see 113, 174), *not* persona, which = type of character;
ipse, praesens, coram, personally;
personal enemy, simply **inimicus.** (See 62.)

142. Permit.

sinere, indifferently } both with acc. c. inf.;
pati, patiently }
concedere (con-cedere, yield), to yield to one's requests and finally grant that —;
permittere (lit. to send to the goal): (1) to give over, alicui potestatem; (2) of one's own accord to permit, to let happen (both with *ut*); (See 19.)
tolerare, to keep up under a burden.

***143.** Poem.

carmen, in general, esp. a short lyric;
poema, a long epic or dramatic poem.

***144.** Power.

potestas, might, official;
potentia, actual (hence often unjust);
imperium, chiefly military; (See 175.)
opes, political influence, or '*means* of power.'
vis, strength, physical or mental;
robur, hard oak, a power that resists attack.

145. Pretend.

simulare (lit. make like, similis), to pretend that something is which in truth is not, simulare morbum, simulat se aegrotum esse;
dissimulare, to pretend that something is not which in truth is, dissimulare morbum, dissimulat se aegrotum esse. (Quae non sunt, simulo; quae sunt, ea dissimulantur.)

146. Promise.

promittere (lit. send forth from the mouth), to assure, to put in expectation (opp. facere, praestare);

polliceri (pro-liceri, to offer), to proffer, voluntarily to pledge one's self (opp. abnuere);
recipere, to pledge one's self to a task consigned.

***147.** Proof.

argumentum (orig. to make clear, to clear up [ἀργός]), argument based upon facts; (See 95.)
ratio, the argument resting upon reasoning. (See 55.)

148. Prudent.

prudens (through providens), circumspect, sagacious, esp. (like prudentia) of statesmen and jurists;
sollers (sollus, which = totus and ars; opp. iners), versed, inventive, practically skilled;
peritus, practically acquainted; (See 74.)
consultus, versed in law. (See 171.)

149. Punishment. Punish.

poena (ποινή), originally as fine, penalty, then in gen. punishment;
multa, a fine;
supplicium (supplex), lit. the beseeching plea for pardon before the execution, then the execution;
castigatio (castum-agere, cf. purgo = purum-ago), the correcting (verbis or verberibus), for the purpose of improving. So are distinguished punire, multare, castigare. (In place of the less usual punire use rather poenā aliquem afficere, poenas ab aliquo petere, expetere, repetere, supplicium sumere.)

150. Recently.

nuper (hypoth. noviper, from novus), lately, of a somewhat remote past; (See 110, 130.)
modo, just now, of a nearer past.

***151.** Recognize. Learn.

cognoscere, to learn to know;
agnoscere, (1) to recognize something according to

its true being, deus agnoscitur ex operibus suis; (2) to recognize, filium.

152. Relatives.

propinquus, in general;
affinis, by marriage;
consanguineus, cognatus, blood relative;
necessarius, closely bound not alone by relationship but by friendship, business relations, etc. The corresponding substantive is necessitudo (to be distinguished from necessitas = necessity). (Proavus, avus, parentes, păter, māter, frater, soror, vir, maritus, coniunx, uxor, filius, filia, nepos.)

153. Remaining.

relinquitur, as only possibility, nihil relinquitur nisi fuga, nothing is left but flight. (No other course is left than to, relinquitur ut, *not* nihil aliud relinquitur nisi ut);
restat, reliquum est ut, when reaching the last portion, = finally there still remains.

154. Remember.

meminisse (cf. mens), to hold something in memory (= memoria tenere, memorem esse), to keep one's self in mind of a thing;
reminisci (re-memini), to call back to the thought again by a mental effort what has vanished (= in memoriam redigere, revocare);
recordari (re-cor [cor = mens]), of a recollection which has some duration (as a result of reminisci).

155. Request.

postulare (connected with posco), to desire, want, request (in comedy not much stronger than velle);
poscere, to demand with energy; (See 16, 98.)

flagitare (cf. flagitium, root FLAG, whence also flagrare), violently, passionately to demand;
petere, to ask for something, whether as a request or a demand.

156. Rest.

quies, in gen., absence of activity, hence also rest after activity, in quiete, in sleep;
requies (requietis, no dat., requietem or requiem, requie), refreshing rest;
otium, rest from outside business (opp. negotium), leisure;
tranquillitas (lit. stillness of the sea and wind), rest of the spirit, animi.

157. Rich.

dives (divitior, divitissimus), of persons (absolutely) rich in money and property;
locuples (locus-pleo), rich in real estate; (fig. amplus, magnus, uber, copiosus, e.g. amplum praemium, uberrimae fruges, *not* dives; just so riches, fig. = copia, ubertas, *not* divitiae. To be rich in anything, abundare, plenum esse).

***158.** Right.

ius, human;
fas, divine;
meo (tuo, suo) iure, optimo iure, with full right, *not* summo iure.

***159.** Royal.

regius, belonging to a king, domus regia;
regalis, befitting a king, ornatus regalis.

160. Rule (vb.).

regnare (intrans.), to be king, to rule with absolute power;
regere (trans.), to direct, to administer, rem publicam; (See 39.)

dominari, to command as master, in iudiciis, in cives ; (often esse, valere, vigere, e.g. the opinion, the custom rules, opinio, mos est, and rumor, fama viget).

*161. Rule (subst.). **praeceptum**, **lex**, *not* regula.

*162. Safe. **tutus** (tueor), from danger ;
securus (se-cura), from care ;
certus (lit. decided, cerno), reliable, *amicus;* or indubitable, certain, *res.*

163. Scarcely. **vix** (objective and neg.) = almost not ; hence also used for non, *dici vix potest* or *vix potest dici ;*
aegre (subjective and affirmative), with trouble, with regard to the person who feels himself troubled ; aegre fero, I do not like it.

164. Science. **scientia**, only in the sing. (subjective), the knowledge of a thing, e.g. iuris ;
doctrina, science acquired through instruction, liberal culture ;
ars, science in the higher sense, a scientific system ;
disciplina (hypoth. discipulina), instruction, teaching, also 'system of philosophy' or 'doctrinal system,' e.g. of the Druids ;
litterae, the science which has been expressed in writing; (liberal studies, optima studia, bonae, optimae, liberales, ingenuae artes, *not* pulchra, etc.) ;
cognitio, a becoming acquainted with, acquiring knowledge ;
notitia, knowing, knowledge, an idea.

165. Second. **secundus** (sequi), of close order or succession ;
alter, the second of two actually present ; (in counting : first, unus, *not* primus ; second, alter, *not*

secundus; third, tertius, etc., a second "I," alter ego; like a second father, sicut alter parens).

*166. See.

videre, in general; (Note videre also in the meanings (1) see again, (2) live to see.) (See 41.)
cernere (without perf. and sup.), orig. distinguish, clearly perceive.

*167. Several.

plures (plura), comparatively (more);
complures (a, ia), without comparison.

168. Sex.

sexus, virilis, muliebris, male, female, *not* genus virile, muliebre.

*169. Shame.

pudor, sense of shame, modesty (opp. impudentia);
pudicitia, purity (opp. impudicitia).

*170. Shore.

ripa, of the stream;
litus, of the sea;
ora (from os, oris, lit. brink), shore, the land bordering on the sea, *ora maritima*.

171. Shrewd. Cunning.

callidus (connected with calleo [callum, toughened, *callous* skin]), frequently in a good sense = shrewd, quickwitted;
astutus (astus [not used by Cicero] = the individual artifice; astutia, the quality of cunning), usually in censure. (See prudens.)

*172. Sickness.

aegrotatio (with weakness), *not* aegritudo, which in classic prose means grief;
morbus, of the whole body.

***173.** Silent (to be). Not to speak.

tacere (opp. loqui), not to speak;
silere (opp. strepere, sonare, cf. silentium), to be still, also fig., *silent leges inter arma.* Each is trans. or intrans.

***174.** Some one.

aliquis, some one or other;
quidam, a certain person whose name one either does not know or may not give. (See 141.)

175. Sovereignty.

regnum, of a king; also unlimited authority, regnum appetere;
imperium, chief rule, esp. military; (See 144.)
dominatio, dominatus, arbitrary, tyrannical rule;
principatus, the chief place in the state.

***176.** Speak. Say.

fari, to utter words, to make one's self intelligible (cf. φημί, infans);
loqui, to speak, to express one's thoughts by language;
dicere, to say, of the form of the statement; in partic. of an orator;
inquam, I say, regularly placed after one or more words of a quotation, as our "said I," "says he";
aio, to say, to affirm, to say yes.

177. Speech.

oratio (orare, orig. to speak, from os, oris): (1) power to express one's thoughts by words, ferae orationis expertes sunt, (2) an artistically constructed oration, (3) style of expression, oratio pura; (See 205.)
sermo (serere, to join): (1) conversation among several; (2) colloquial language, sermo cotidianus; sermo patrius, native speech;
lingua, the tongue, utterance, speech.

178. Spirit. Soul.

animus, the thinking, feeling, craving soul, *animos militum confirmare;* (See 88.)

anima (lit. the breath, animam ducere = to draw breath), soul as supporter of life; *animam agere*, to lie at the last breath; *animam edere*, to give up the ghost;

mens, the intellect, *mente captum esse;*

ingenium (in-gigno), the inborn ability, especially creative power.

179. Star.

stella, the individual star;

astrum, the same (as *strewn*, Eng. *star*), used in elevated prose and in poetry;

sidus, star-group.

180. State.

res publica, commonwealth, with regard to its constitution (also simply res);

civitas (civis): (1) right of citizenship, (2) community, municipality. (See 37.)

***181.** Statue.

signum, simulacrum, esp. of gods;

statua, esp. of men.

***182.** Stream.

rivulus, smallest;

rivus, brook;

fluvius, general word for river (not used by Cæsar);

flumen, with the notion of flowing (also figuratively, e.g. flumen orationis). Hence secundo, adverso flumine (not fluvio), with or against the stream;

amnis, broad, deep river.

183. Subdue.

a people, **subigere** populum;

in potestatem **redigere** populum, dicionis suae facere, to bring a people under one's self, *not* sibi subigere populum;

se imperio alicuius **subicere**, in deditionem venire, to submit one's self to some one, *not* se alicui subicere.

184. Take.

sumere (sub-emo, the latter, orig. to take, then to buy), in order to use it, e.g. cibum;
demere (de-emere), to take away something from a whole (opp. addere);
adimere, to take away with reference to a possession (alicui aliquid);
auferre, violently and with purpose of enriching one's self, to force away;
eripere, against the opposition of the possessor to tear away (alicui aliquid).

185. Thanks. To thank.

gratiam alicui habere, to feel gratitude toward some one (in heart);
gratiam alicui referre (meritam, debitam), pro aliqua re, by deed to show one's self thankful toward some one on account of something, thankfully to recompense some one for something;
gratias alicui agere, to express one's thanks to one (with words);
grates agere (dis immortalibus), solemnly to return thanks to the gods;
gratiam alicui debere, to owe one thanks;
gratiam mereri, to deserve thanks.

***186.** Time.

tempus, in general; in plur. circumstances of the time; in the time of Pericles, temporibus Periclis, *not* tempore in the sing.;
aetas, period of life, or epoch; the greatest man of his times = summus vir illius aetatis, *not* suae aetatis; (See 7.)

aevum, poetic;
tempestas, a point or space of time, a period.

*187. Together.
simul, of time;
una, generally of place, = together with, iter facere;
idem, when a twofold property or occupation of one person is expressed, philosophus idemque poeta.

*188. Translate.
transferre, word by word (also ad verbum exprimere, *not* verbo tenus, which means "in name merely rather than fact");
vertere, convertere, interpretari, to translate more freely (to translate into Latin, in Latinum vertere), ('translation,' *conversio* not *versio*).

*189. Tribute.
tributum, direct;
vectigal, indirect.

190. Truth.
verum dicere, not veritatem d., as veritas is truth in the abstract;
in truth, **certe, sane, profecto, vero**, *not* re vera (opp. specie). (See 34.)

191. Undertake.
suscipere (opp. recusare), in gen. to undertake a thing or business;
recipere, to take upon one's self a thing or business which has been assigned to one, and to be responsible for the result (v. promittere).

192. Use.
uti, to make use of something;
adhibere (ad-habere, to hold something to something, to bring one thing to another), to use for a particular purpose, remedia morbis.

193. Vainly. In vain.

frustra (fraus), subjectively, of the person deceived in his expectations;
nequiquam (ne [for non] — quiquam, modal abl., which has come to be an adv. which = in any way), objectively, of the matter in which nothing is accomplished.

***194.** Voluntarily.

ultro, without external occasion; ultro bellum inferre, to wage an offensive war;
mea, tua, sua sponte, from one's own impulse, uninfluenced by others.

***195.** Vote.

sententiam dicere, of senators and judges; (See 133.)
suffragium ferre, in the assembly of the people.

***196.** Wall.

murus, in general;
paries, of a house;
moenia, um (munire), wall of the city to protect from the enemy.

***197.** Warlike.

bellicus, belonging to war, res bellica;
bellicosus, fond of war (bellandi cupidus).

***198.** Way.

via, concretely, of the road or street;
iter, frequently abstractly, of the journey or march; (to return to the right way, in viam redire or ad bonam frugem se recipere, *not* in rectam v. red., and *not* ad b. f. red.).

***199.** Weak.

infirmus, without firmness, vires, valetudo;
imbecillus, weak of nature (filius, senex), also weak in mind (animus, ingenium);
debilis (de-habilis, orig. who has lost the full use of his limbs), lamed, decrepit.

200. While (a little).

parumper, for a moment (cf. Fr. *un peu*) ;
paulisper, enduring a little while, with notion of the continuance. (See 110.)

***201.** White.

albus, in gen. (opp. ater) ;
candidus (opp. niger), shining white.

202. Wish.

optare (lit. to choose, cf. optio choice, and optimus), to wish as the result of rational choice, as the optimum ;
cupere (cf. cupiditas), passionately to desire, to crave ;
desiderare (de and root SID., considero, lit. to look forth for something absent), to long, yearn for, to miss ;
expetere (lit. to especially desire to reach), to crave, honestum, divitias (opp. fugere).

203. Witness.

testis, establishes a thing by his own knowledge ;
arbiter (from ar = ad and root BA [cf. *βαίνω βᾰτήρ*] to go to a thing in order to see or to hear), (1) ear and eye witness, (remotis arbitris, of two alone), (2) the arbitrator.

204. Woman. Wife.

femina (from stem FE, cf. fecundus), every female creature (opp. mas), also of beasts ;
mulier (opp. vir), the mature woman ;
uxor, coniunx (opp. maritus, vir), wife ;
matrona (mater), matron of high position ; wives and children, coniuges (uxores) ac liberi, as the thing dearest to man ; mulieres puerique, pueri, mulieres to indicate weakness of kind and age.

205. Word.

verbum, portion of speech with reference to the connection of thought (otherwise frequently vocabulum) ;

nomen (nosco), the name, esp. proper names ;

vox (vocare), as *spoken*, esp. full of feeling ;

dictum, ingenious, sharp expression, like a *bon mot* (so **scitum**) ; (See 177.)

sententia, word as expression of opinion, however *not* cum gen. of person, as it would in that case mean opinion, view. ("Those well known words of Homer" is illud Homeri, or Homericum ; "with the words," cum diceret [after a praeteritum in the prin. clause], cum dicit [after a present in the prin. cl.] ; "after the words," ubi dixit ; "to say a few words," ut pauca dicam ; "not a single word," ne verbum quidem, *not* ne unum quidem verbum)

206. Work.

labor, exhausting effort ; (See 96.)

opus, (1) concretely the complete work, especially that of the artist, (2) the completion ;

opera, trouble arising from something (to trouble one's self, to take pains, operam dare, without sibi to take great pains, studiose, enixe operam dare *not* magnam operam dare : without pains, sine negotio, labore ; without any pains, nullo negotio, sine ullo labore ; with little pains, facile, *not* facili negotio) ; (See assiduitas.)

contentio, an exertion, a speech, a contest or strife

207. World.

mundus, universe ; (See 57, 102.)

orbis terrarum, the whole earth, universal empire = imperium orbis terrarum ; in the world = in terris

unexperienced in the world = imperītus rerum; what in the world? = quid tandem? where in the world? = ubi terrarum, gentium? all the world = omnes (homines); all the world knows = nemo ignorat, nemo nescit, nemo est qui nesciat, nemo est quin sciat, quis est quin (qui non) sciat? quis nescit? the learned world = homines docti, litterati; the world of to-day = homines qui nunc sunt or huius aetatis; since the creation of the world = post hominum memoriam, post homines natos.

*208. Worse.

deterior, less good, compared with better;
peior, compared with bad. (pessimus can be used jocularly, *not* deterrimus).

209. Worth.

virtus, inner worth;
praestantia, comparative sense, **dignitas**, or by a circumlocution with aestimare, facere, *not* pretium, which = price;
to attribute worth to a thing = **tribuere**, aliquid (multum) alicui rei, *not* pretium statuere alicui rei, which = set a price upon anything.

210. Yearly.

annuus, lasting a year, tempus annuum;
anniversarius (annus-verto), (recurring) every year, sacra;
solemnis (sollus = totus and annus, cf. sollers), returning as festal day every year, in general, festival, usual, sacra, sacrificia;
quotannis (adv.), that which happens at some time every year.

LIBRARY

LATIN INDEX.

a, ab, 16, 87, 89, 127, 149.
abesse, **68.**
abierunt, 54.
abnuere, 146.
absolvere, 24.
abundare, 157.
accidere, **86.**
accipere, 46.
accusator, 128.
acerba, 66.
acies, **15,** 74.
acquiescere, **73.**
ad, 38, 58, 72, 74, 127, 188, 192, 198, 203.
adamare, **112.**
addere, 184.
adesse, 23, 68.
adhibēre, **192.**
adimere, **184.**
adipisci, 74, **127.**
admirari, **3.**
adspicere, **41.**
adulāri, **75.**
adulescens, 7.
adversus, 80, 81, 182.
aegre, **163.**
aegritudo, 172.
aegrotatio, **172.**
aegrotus, 8, 145.
aequare, 57.
aes, 77.
aestas, 103.
aestimare, 26, 209.
aetas, **7,** 21, **186,** 207.
aevum, **186.**
Afer, **4.**
afferre, **100.**
afficere, 149.
affīnis, **152.**
Africanus, **4.**
Africus, **4.**
ager, 44, **102.**
agere, 15, 32, 149, 178, 185.
agmen, **15.**
agnoscere, **151.**
agrestis, **44.**
aio, 59, **176.**
albus, 29, **201.**
alere, 50.
alias, **60.**
alibi, **60.**
alienus, **77.**
aliquando, 130.
aliquis, 16, 23, 43, 58, 63, 73, 75, 76, 83, 87, 89, 98, 100, 114, 127, 142, 149, **174,** 183, 184, 185, 209.
aliter, **60.**
alius, 60, 77, **135,** 153.
alter, **165.**
altus, **50.**
amare, **112.**
amator, 113.
amatus, 112.
ambire, 11.
ambitus, **11.**
ambitio, **11.**
ambo, **33.**
amicus, 1, 119, 128, 162.
amittere, **111.**
amnis, **182.**
amoenus, **20.**
amor, 112.
amplius, **117.**
amplus, 157.
anima, **178.**
animal, **12.**
animans, 12.
animus, **88,** 156, **178,** 199.
anniversarius, **210.**
annus, 210.
annuus, **210.**
ante, 23, 128.
antea, 5.
antiquare, 128.
antiquus, 113, 123, **128.**
aperte, **132.**
apisci, 74, 127.
appellare, **119.**
appetere, 52, 175.
aptus, **74.**
apud, **23,** 97.
arbiter, **203.**
argumentum, **147.**
arma, **14,** 21, 173.
armentum, **109.**
ars, 58, 104, 120, 148, **164.**
Asianus, 4.
Asiaticus, 4.
aspernari, **52.**
assentari, **75.**
assentir, 75.
assequi, **76, 127.**
assidere, 96.
assiduitas, **96,** 206.
assiduus, **96.**
astrum, **179.**
astus, 171.
astutia, 171.

astutus, **171.**
ater, **29,** 201.
atque, 16.
auctor, **18.**
auctoritas, **48.**
audire, **87, 126.**
auferre, **184.**
augere, 91.
augustus, **91.**
aura, **70.**
auricula, 87.
auscultare, **87.**
aut, 13.
avus, 152.

beate, 80.
beatitas, 80.
beatitudo, 80.
beatus, **80.**
bellandi, 197.
bellator, 113.
bellicosus, **197.**
bellicus, **197.**
bellum, 24, 31, 67, 194.
bellus, **20.**
belua, **12.**
bene, 58, 63, 80.
bestia, **12.**
blandiri, **75.**
bonus, 80, 101, **124,** 164, 198.

cadaver, **42.**
cadere, 42.
caedere, **100.**
caelo, 100.
calamitas, **46.**
calamus, 46.
calcei, 74.
callere, 171.
callidus, **171.**
callum, 171.
candidus, 29, **201.**
capere, 65, 78, 83, 100, 178.
carere, **101.**
carmen, **143.**
carus, 112.
castigare, 149.
castigatio, **149.**
castum, 149.
caudex, 105.
causa, **21.**
cavere, 29.
cedere, 142.
celeber, **69.**
censere, **26.**
cernere, 162, **166.**
certe, **13, 34, 190.**
certo, **34.**
certus, **162.**
ceteri, 23, **60, 135.**
cibum, 184.
cis, 28.
citra, 28.
civis, 160, 180.
civitas, 107, **180.**
clam, 132.
clarus, **69,** 107, **124.**
codicilli, **105.**
coepisse, **24.**
cogi, **136.**
cognatus, **152.**
cognitio, **164.**
cognoscere, **151.**
coitus, **17.**
colores, 54.
comitia, **17.**
commeatus, 89.
commodus, **74.**
commorari, **97.**
comperire, **66.**
complures, **167.**
con, 15, 17, 23, 41, 43, 142.
concedere, **142.**
concupiscere, 52.
confirmare, 178.
confiteri, **2.**
conformare, **58.**
coniunctus, 9.
coniunx, 152, **204.**
coniurationis, 78.
consanguineus, **152.**
consciscere, **100.**
consentaneum, 120.
consequi, **76,** 83, **127.**
considerare, **41,** 202.
consilia, **49.**
constans, 7, 113.
consuetudo, 128.
consultum, **48.**
consultus, **148.**
contemnere, **52.**
contemplari, **41.**
contentio, **206.**
contingere, **86.**
contio, **17.**
conventus, **17.**
convertere, **188.**
cooptare, **36.**
copia, **15,** 123, 157.
copiosus, **59,** 157.
cor, **88,** 154.
coram, **23, 141.**
corpus, **42.**
corrigere, **43.**
corroborata, 7.
cotidianus, 177.
creare, **36.**
credere, **26.**
crudelis, 31.
crudus, 31.
cruentum, 31.
cruor, **31.**
culpa, 2, 101.
cum, 65, 97, 205.
cunctus, **9.**
cupere, **202.**
cupiditas, 61, 202.
cupidus, 197.
cura, 162.
curare, 52.
curru, 19.

damnum, **46.**
dare, 30, 39, 84, 206.
de, 1, 6, 46, 92, 100, **136,** 184, 199, 202.
debere, **136, 185.**
debilis, **199.**

debitam, 185.
declarare, **67.**
decretum, **48.**
deditio, 95, 183.
deesse, **68.**
deficere, **68.**
deinde, 72.
deligere, **36.**
demere, **184.**
demonstrare, **95.**
demum, **72.**
denique, **72.**
denunciare, 67.
denuo, **6.**
deponere, 24.
deprehendere, **127.**
derelictus, 1.
deserere, **1.**
desertus, 1.
deses, 104.
desiderare, **202.**
desidere, 104.
desidia, **104.**
designare, **36.**
desinere, 24.
despicere, **52.**
destitutus, 1.
deterior, **208.**
deterrimus, 208.
detrimentum, **46.**
deus, 16, 91, 151, 185.
dicax, **59.**
dicere, 23, 58, 59, **67**, 74, 88, 132, 133, 163, **176**, 190, **195**, 205.
dicionis, 183.
dictum, **126, 205.**
dies, 29, 103.
difficilis, 106.
digito, 95.
dignitas, 51, **209.**
diligere, **112.**
dimittere, **129.**
disceptare, **55.**
discernere, 29, 115.
disciplina, 35, 63, 128, **164.**
discrimen, **115.**
disertus, **59.**
dispersus, 9.
disputare, **55.**
disputatio, 55.
disserere, **55**, 59.
dissertatio, 55.
dissimulare, **145.**
diu, **110.**
diversus, **54.**
dives, **157.**
divitiae, 157, 202.
doctus, **45**, 113, 207.
doctrina, 50, **164.**
dolor, **85**, 99.
domesticus, 77.
dominari, **160.**
dominatio, **175.**
dominatus, **175.**
domus, 114, 159.
donum, **84.**
dubio, 56.
dubitatione, **56.**
dubium, **56.**
ducere, **114**, 178.
dudum, **110.**
dum, 110.
dumtaxat, **131.**
duo, 33.

e, ex, 27, 36, 43, 45, 58, 59, 83, 87, 98, 100, 151.
edere, 178.
edicere, **39.**
edictum, **48.**
educare, **58**, 63.
educere, **58.**
egere, **121.**
ego, 165.
eligere, **36.**
eloquens, **59.**
emendare, **43.**
emere, 100, 184.
enixe, 206.
ensem, 51.
epistula, **105.**
equo, 19.
eripere, **184.**
erudire, **58.**
eruditus, **45.**
esse, 2, 29, 56, 66, 80, 88, 94, 102, 113, 120, **126, 136**, 139, 145, 153, 154, 157, 160, 177, 178, 207.
et, 32, **33**, 34, 49, 58, 88.
etiam, 2, 16.
evadere, **22.**
evenire, **86.**
eventus, 86.
exaudire, **87.**
exercere, 15.
exercitus, 1, **15.**
exhibere, **95.**
existimare, **26.**
exordiri, **24.**
exordium, **25.**
expedire, 89.
experiri, **66.**
expertes, 177.
expetere, 149, **202.**
explanare, **67.**
explicare, **67.**
exploratus, 98.
exponere, **67.**
exprimere, 188.
expugnare, **27.**
exquisita, 50.
exsistere, **22.**
externus, **77.**
exterus, **77.**
extremus, 15, 72, **103.**
exuere, **51.**

fabula, **90.**
facere, 46, 94, 120, 129, 146, 183, 187, 209.
facilis, **106**, 206.
facinus, **49.**
factio, **137.**
factum, **49.**
facundus, **59.**
fama, 160.
fari, 59, **176.**
fas, 49, **158.**
fastidire, **52.**

fateri, **2**.
faustus, **80**.
favere, 80.
favor, **70**.
febri, 101.
fecundus, 81, 204.
felicitas, **81**.
felix, **80**.
femina, 81, **204**.
fendere, 92.
fera, **12**.
ferae, 177.
fere, **10**.
ferme, 10.
ferre, **2**, **19**, 21, 32, 81, 163, **195**.
fidem, 73.
fieri, 10, **22**, **86**.
figura, **79**.
filia, 35, 152.
filius, 35, 151, 152, 199.
fingere, 79.
finis, 122.
finitimus, **122**.
firmata, 7.
flagitare, 49, **155**.
flagitium, **49**, 155.
florere, 23.
flores, 54.
flumen, **28**, **182**.
fluvius, **182**.
foris, **64**.
forma, 20, 58, **79**.
formido, **71**.
formosus, **20**, 79.
fors, **81**.
fortis, 113.
fortuna, **81**.
fortunatus, **80**.
fossa, 50.
frater, 152.
fraus, **46**, 193.
fructus, **83**.
frui, **63**, 83, 139.
fruges, **83**, 157, 198.
frumentum, **83**.
frustra, **193**.
fuga, 153.
fugere, 202.
fulgor, **108**.
fulgura, 67.
fulgurat, 108.
fulmen, 100, **108**.
fundus, 50.

Gallicanus, 4.
Gallicus, 4.
Gallus, 4.
gaudere, 99.
gaudium, 85, 99.
generosus, **124**.
gens, 77, 92, **140**, 207.
genus, 124, 168.
geometricae, 79.
gerere, **19**, 49, **90**.
gignere, 140, 178.
gnavus, 104.
graece, 88.
grandior, 7.
grates, **185**.
gratia, **70**, **185**.
gratus, **8**.
gravis, 106.

habere, **73**, 88, 89, 136, **185**, 192.
habilis, 199.
habitare, **97**.
haud, 56.
heros, 113.
hic, 29, 94, 207.
Hispanicus, 4.
Hispaniensis, 4.
Hispanus, 4.
historia, 90.
historicus, 90.
homo, 42, 106, **113**, 123, **141**, 207.
homunculus, **113**.
honestus, 58, **124**, 202.
honor, 33.
horror, **71**.
hostilis, **92**.
hostis, **62**, 89, **92**.
humilis, 57.
humus, **57**.

iacĕre, 46.
iacēre, 57.
iactura, **46**.
iam, **117**.
iamdiu, **110**.
iamdudum, **110**.
iampridem, **110**.
ianua, **64**.
ianus, 64.
ici, 108.
idem, **187**.
idemque, 187.
idoneus, **74**.
ignavia, **104**.
ignavus, 104.
ignorantia, **93**.
ignōrat, 207.
ignoratio, **93**.
illaquere, **89**.
ille, 34, 130, 186, 205.
imbecillus, **199**.
immortalibus, 185.
impedire, **89**.
impeditus, 89.
imperare, **39**.
imperitus, 207.
imperium, 126, **144**, **175**, 183, 207.
impetrare, **127**.
impetus, 16.
implicare, **89**.
implorare, **16**.
imprimis, **65**.
improbus, 113.
impudentia, 169.
impudicitia, 169.
in, 9, 16, 23, 44, 58, 65, 73, 76, 78, 89, 92, 97, 103, 104, 128, 139, 154, 156, 160, 178, 183, 188, 198, 207.
inanis, **61**.
inceptum, **24**.
inchoare, **24**.

incipere, **24.**
incolere, **97.**
increpare, **30.**
indicare, **95.**
indicere, 67.
indigere, **101, 121.**
industrius, **96.**
industria, **96.**
iners, 104, 148.
inertia, **104.**
infans, 7, 176.
infelicitas, 81.
infelix, 80.
infensus, **92.**
inferre, 194.
infestus, **92.**
infirmus, **199.**
informare, **58.**
infortunatus, 80.
ingenium, **178,** 199.
ingenuus, 63, 82, **124,** 164.
inimicus, **62, 141.**
inire, 25.
initium, **25.**
iniuria, 89.
inquam, **176.**
inretire, **89.**
insciens, **94.**
inscientia, **93.**
inscitia, 93.
inscius, 93, **94.**
insequi, **76.**
insignis, **124.**
instituere, **58.**
instruere, **58,** 74.
insula, 91.
integer, **6, 9.**
inter, 100, 173.
interficere, **100.**
interimere, **100.**
intermittere, 129.
interpres, 67.
interpretari, **67, 188.**
interrogare, **98.**
intestinus, 77.
intueri, **41.**
invenire, **73, 127.**
invidia, 70.
ipse, **141.**
ire, 17, 78, 131.
is, 113, 145.
ita, 2.
iter, 92, 187, **198.**
iterum, **6.**
iubere, **39.**
iucundus, **8.**
iudex, 26.
iudicare, **26.**
iudicium, 23, 160.
iugulare, **100.**
iugulum, 100.
iumentum, **109.**
iungi, **114.**
iuvare, 8.
ius, 120, **158,** 164.
iusiurandum, 91, **125.**
iuvenis, 7.

labor, **96, 206.**
laboriosus, **96.**
lac, 123.
lacrimis, 21.
laetari, 99.
laetitia, 85, **99.**
latinum, 88, 188.
laudare, 30.
legere, 36, 112.
legiones, 4.
lepos, 120.
levis, **106.**
lex, 128, **161,** 173.
libenter, 2.
liberalis, **124,** 164.
liberaliter, 58, 63.
liberi, **35,** 204.
libertinus, **82.**
libertus, **82.**
libro, 103.
liceri, 21, 146.
lingua, **177.**
litterae, 58, **105, 164.**
litteratus, **45,** 207.
litus, **170.**
locuples, **157.**
locus, 20, 60, 74, 76, 97, 157.
loquax, **59.**
loqui, 21, 59, 88, 173, **176.**
luctus, **85.**
lumen, **107.**
lux, **107.**

maeror, **85.**
maestitia, **85.**
magis, 65, **117.**
magistro, 63.
magnus, 15, 116, 140, 157, 206.
maleficium, **49.**
mandare, **39.**
manubiae, **32.**
manus, 32, 39, **100,** 120.
mare, 50.
maritima, 170.
maritus, 152, 204.
mas, 204.
mater, 152, 204.
matrimonium, **114.**
matrona, **204.**
maxime, **65.**
me, 21.
medicina, 8.
medio, 100.
mediocriter, 131.
medius, 7, 103.
memini, 118, **154.**
memorem, 154.
memoria, 154, 207.
mendum, 43.
mens, 154, **178.**
mereri, **185.**
meritam, 185.
metuere, **71.**
metus, **71,** 101.
meus, 133, 158, 194.
mihi, 88.
miles, 89, 123, 178.
mirari, **3.**
mirum, 3.
miser, 80.
misericordia, 16.

modo, **131**, **150**.
moenia, **196**.
momentum, 106, **115**.
monere, 95.
monstra, 67.
monstrare, **95**.
morbus, 145, **172**, 192.
mores, 43, 77.
mors, **47**, 52, **100**, 120.
mortuus, 42.
mos, 138, 160.
muliebris, 168.
mulier, **204**.
multa, **149**.
multus, 50, 59, 66, 117, 209.
multare, 149.
multitudo, **140**.
mundus, **207**.
munire, 196.
munus, **84**.
murus, **196**.
mutare, 38.

nae, **34**.
nancisci, **127**.
narratio, 8, **90**.
narratiuncula, **90**.
nasci, 120, 140, 207.
natio, **140**.
nativus, **120**.
natus, 7, 120.
naturalis, **120**.
navare, 104.
navus, 104.
—ndum est, **136**.
ne, **34**, 193, 205.
necare, **100**.
necessarius, 120, **152**.
necesse, **136**.
necessitas, 152.
necessitudo, 152.
nefas, **49**.
neglegere, **52**, 112, **129**.
negotium, 139, 156, 206.
nemo, 9, 59, 131, 207.
nepos, 152.
nequiquam, **193**.
nescius, **94**.
nex, **47**, 100.
niger, **29**, 201.
nigrior, 29.
nihil, **117**, 131, 153.
nisi, **131**, 153.
nobilis, **69**, 113, **124**, 140.
nomen, 65, **205**.
nominare, **119**.
nominatim, **65**.
non, 2, 8, 21, 29, 56, 94, 113, 117, 129, **131**, 145, 163, 193.
noscere, 205.
notitia, **164**.
novus, 6, 15, **123**, 128, 150.
nox, 50.
nubere, **114**.
nubes, 114.
nullo, 206.
nummi, **116**.
nunc, 5, 130, 207.
nuncupare, **119**.
nunquam, 130.
nuper, **150**.

ob, 16, **21**, 27, 74, 95, 126.
objurgare, **30**.
oboedire, **126**.
obscure, 132.
obsecrare, **16**.
obsequi, **76**, **126**.
obsidere, **27**.
obsoletus, **128**.
obtemperare, **126**.
obtingere, **86**.
occasionem, 129.
occidere, **100**.
odisse, 112.
odium, 138.
offendere, **92**.
olim, **130**.
ollus, 130.
omen, 80.
omittere, **129**.
omnino, 59.
omnis, **9**, 10, 135, 207.
opera, **206**.
opima, 32.
opinari, **26**.
opinio, 52, **133**, 160.
oportet, **136**.
oppidum, **37**, 103.
opportunus, **74**.
oppugnare, **27**.
ops, 15, **144**.
optare, **202**.
optimus, 158, 164, 202.
optio, 202.
opus, 24, **136**, 151, **206**.
ora, **170**.
oraculum, 69.
orare, **16**, 134, 177.
oratio, 59, **177**, 182.
orator, 33, **134**.
orbare, **51**.
orbis, 57, **207**.
orbus, 51.
ordiri, **24**.
ornatus, 159.
os, 16, 23, 64, 170, 177.
osce, 88.
ostendere, **95**.
ostium, **64**.
otium, 63, **139**, **156**.

pacisci, 139.
paene, **10**.
palam, **132**.
pangere, 139.
parare, 30.
parens, 126, 152, 165.
parere, **126**.
pario, 73.
pars, **137**.
parumper, **200**.
parva, 15, 116.
pater, 152.
paternus, **138**.
pati, **19**, 46, **142**.
patria, 101.
patrius, **138**, 177.
pauci, 131, 205.
paulisper, **200**.

pavor, 71.
pax, 50, 113, 139.
pecunia, 68, 116.
pecus, 100, 109, 116.
peior, 208.
per, 21, 100.
percipere, 83.
percontari, 98.
percutere, 100, 108.
perdere, 111.
peregre, 77.
peregrinus, 77.
pericula, 52.
perii, 10.
perimere, 100.
peritus, 148.
permittere, 19, 142.
pernicies, 53.
persequi, 76.
persona, 141.
pes, 50, 74, 89.
pessimus, 208.
pestilentia, 53.
pestis, 53.
petere, 16, 149, 155.
pharetram, 51.
philosophiam, 2.
philosophus, 2, 187.
pice, 29.
piger, 104.
pigritia, 104.
planus, 67, 132.
plebiscitum, 48.
plebs, 48, 140.
pleo, 157.
plenum, 157.
plerique, 118.
plerumque, 10.
plicare, 16, 89.
plorare, 16.
plures, 167.
plurimi, 118.
plus, 117.
poema, 143.
poena, 149.
poeta, 187.
polliceri, 146.
popularis, 70.
populus, 23, 140, 183.
porta, 64.
portare, 19.
portus, 69, 74, 120.
poscere, 155.
posse, 21, 29, 129, 163.
post, 207.
postea, 5.
posthac, 5.
postremus, 72, 103.
postulare, 155.
potentia, 144.
potestas, 95, 138, 142, 144, 183.
potissimum, 65, 117.
potius, 117.
prae, 2, 21, 23, 65.
praeceptum, 161.
praecipere, 39.
praecipue, 65.
praeda, 32.
praemium, 157.
praesens, 141.
praesertim, 65.
praestantia, 209.
praestare, 135, 146.
praeter, 23.
praetermittere, 129.
precari, 16.
pretium, 209.
prex, 16.
pridem, 110.
primum, 72.
primus, 15, 65, 78, 103, 165.
princeps, 78.
principatus, 175.
principium, 25.
prior, 78, 110.
priscus, 128.
pristinus, 128.
privare, 51.
privatim, 132.
privignus, 51.
privilegium, 51.
privus, 51.
pro, 16, 50, 80, 89, 146, 185.
proavus, 152.
probari, 73.
procedere, 80.
proelium, 78, 80.
profanus, 91.
profectionem, 89.
profecto, 34, 190.
profiteri, 2, 67.
profundus, 50.
prohibere, 89.
promittere, 146, 191.
prope, 10.
propinquus, 152.
propter, 21.
prosequi, 76.
prosperus, 80.
proximus, 103.
prudens, 148, 171.
prudentia, 148.
publice, 132.
pudicitia, 169.
pudor, 169.
puer, 7, 35, 204.
puerilis, 35.
pulcher, 20, 164.
punctum, 115.
punire, 149.
purgo, 149.
purum, 149.
putare, 26, 55.

quaerere, 98.
quaestio, 98.
quatere, 100.
que, 80.
querela, 40.
querimonia, 40.
questus, 40.
qui, quis, 80, 113, 117, 133, 145, 207.
quidam, 174.
quidem, 13, 133, 205.
quiquam, 193.
quies, 156.
quin, 56, 129, 207.

quod, 88.
quondam, **130.**
quotannis, **210.**

raro, 131.
ratio, **147.**
ratus, **26.**
recens, **123,** 128.
recipere, **146, 191,** 198.
recordari, **154.**
rectam, 198.
recusare, **52,** 191.
redigere, 154, **183.**
redire, 38, 198.
referre, **185.**
regalis, **159.**
regem, 119.
regere, 43, **160.**
regius, **159.**
regnare, **160.**
regnum, **175.**
regula, 161.
relinquere, **1, 153.**
reliquus, **135, 153.**
remedia, **192.**
reminisci, **154.**
remotis, 203.
reor, 26,
reperire, **73, 127.**
repetere, 149.
reprehendere, **30.**
requies, **156.**
res, 25, 34, **49,** 60, 73, 80, **81,** 83, **90,** 95, 106, 123, 162, 180, 185, 190, 197, 207, 209.
respublica, 160, **180.**
restat, **153.**
restituere, 128.
revocare, 154.
rhetor, **134.**
ripa, **170.**
rivulus, **182.**
rivus, **182.**
robigo, 46.
robur, **144.**
rogare, **16, 98.**
Romanus, 29, 92.
rudis, 45, 58.
rumor, 160.
rura, 138.
rursus, **6.**
rus, **102.**
rusticanus, **44.**
rusticus, **44.**

sacer, **91,** 210.
sacramentum, **125.**
sacrare, 16.
sacrificia, 210.
saltem, **13.**
salvus, 13.
sanctus, **91.**
sane, **34, 190.**
sanguis, **31.**
scelus, **49.**
scientia, **164.**
sciscitari, **98.**
scire, 34, 88, 207.
scitum, **48, 205.**
scriptor, **18,** 90.
se, 2, 59, 88, 100, 145, 183, 198.
secundus, **80,** 81, **165,** 182.
securis, 100.
securus, **162.**
sed, 2.
sedere, 27.
segnis, 164.
segnitia, **104.**
senatus, 48.
senectus, **7.**
senex, 7, 199.
senior, 7.
sententia, 98, **133, 195, 205.**
sentire, 133.
sepeliri, 132.
sequi, **76,** 80, 81, 165.
serere, 1, 55, 177.
sermo, 24, 138, **177.**
servus, 82.
severitas, 128.
sex, 135.
sexus, **168.**
si, 65.
sibi, **100,** 183, 206.
Siciliensis, **4.**
Siculus, 4.
sicut, 165.
sicuti, 100.
sidus, **179.**
significare, **95.**
signum, 95, **181.**
silere, **173.**
silentium, 173.
similis, 145.
simul, **187.**
simulacrum, 181.
simulare, **145.**
sine, 56, 206.
sinere, **19, 142.**
singuli, 9.
sol, 68.
solemnis, **210.**
sollers, 104, **148, 210.**
sollus, 210.
solus, 2.
solum, **57.**
somnia, 67.
sonare, 173.
soror, 152.
species, 34, **79,** 190.
spectare, **41.**
speculari, **41.**
spernere, **52.**
spero, 80.
spolia, **32,** 51.
spoliare, **51.**
sponte, **194.**
statua, **181.**
statuere, 58, 209.
statum, 128.
stella, **179.**
strepere, 173.
studere, 123.
studiose, 206.
studium, **70,** 164.
sub, 16, 184.
subicere, **183.**
subiecti, 126.

subigere, **183.**
subsequi, **76.**
subtilis, 50.
succedere, **76.**
successus, 80.
suffragium, **195.**
sumere, **184.**
summus, 33, 50, 158, 186.
supplex, 149.
supplicare, **16.**
supplicium, **149.**
supremus, **103.**
suscipere, **191.**
suspicere, 52.
sustinere, **19.**
suus, 38, 77, 151, 158, 183, 186, 194.

tacere, **173.**
tandem, **72,** 207.
tangere, 9.
tantum, **131.**
tela, **14.**
tellus, **57.**
tempestas, **186.**
templum, 41.
tempus, 60, **115,** 130, **186,** 210.
tendere, 95.
tenere, 154.
tenus, 188.
terra, **57,** 92, **102,** 103, **207.**
terere, 46.
tertius, 165.
testis, **203.**
timere, **71.**
timor, **71.**
tirones, 123.
tolerare, **19, 142.**
tollere, 100.
totus, **9,** 148, 210.
tranquillitas, **156.**
trans, **28.**
transferre, **188.**
trepidatio, **71.**
tres, 50, 88.
tribuere, **209.**
tribuni, 48.
tributum, **189.**
tristitia, **85,** 99.
trucidare, **100.**
tu, 16, 29, 94.
tueor, 162.
tum, 72.
tutus, **162.**
tuus, 158, 194.

uber, 157.
uberrimus, 83, 157.
ubertas, 157.
ubi, 205, 207.
ullus, 56, 206.
ultimus, 72, **103.**
ultra, **28.**
ultro, **194.**
umero, 51.
una, **187.**
universus, **9.**
unus, 9, 165, 205.
urbana, 44.
urbs, **37.**
usu, 86.
ut, 2, 10, 127, 142, 153.
uterque, **33.**
uti, **63, 192.**
utilis, **74.**
uxor, **114,** 152, **204.**

vacare, **101.**
vacuus, **61.**
vagina, 51.
valere, 160.
valetudo, 199.
valvae, **64.**
varius, **54.**
vas, 61.
vectigal, **189.**
vehere, **19.**
velle, 117, 155.
venire, 17, 23, 73, **86,** 183.
ventus, 4, 80.
venustus, **20.**
verberibus, 100, 149.
verbum, 61, 128, 149, 188, **205.**
verecundia, **71.**
vereri, **71.**
veritas, 190.
vero, **34, 190.**
vertere, 6, 9, 30, 54, **188,** 210.
verum, **190.**
verus, **34,** 190.
vestimentum, **38.**
vestis, 19, **38.**
vestitus, **38.**
veterrimus, 128.
vetus, 123, **128.**
vetustior, 128.
vetustus, **128.**
via, 95, **198.**
vicinus, **122.**
victoriam, 127.
vicus, 122.
videre, 2, 59, **166.**
vigere, 160.
vir, 44, 107, **113, 141,** 152, 186, 204.
virilis, 7, 168.
virtus, 113, **209.**
vis, **144,** 199.
vita, 33, 44, 80, 103.
vitio, 30.
vituperare, **30.**
vivere, 80, 102, 139.
vix, **163.**
vocabulum, 205.
vocare, **119,** 205.
voluntaria, 120.
voluptas, 52, 63.
vox, **205.**
vulgus, 52, **140.**
vultis, 117.

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2. The World as known to the Ancients.
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